



HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO 2006 County Report Card



Board of County Commissioners

Phil Heimlich, President

Pat DeWine, Vice President

Todd Portune, Commissioner

County Administrator

Patrick Thompson

December 2006

Fellow Citizens

As your Hamilton County Board of Commissioners, we are pleased to present the 2006 Report Card to you, the citizens of Hamilton County. Its purpose is to show you our performance and the progress we are making in a number of important areas.

After the release of the first annual Report Card, we asked citizens for their feedback. We wanted to know if we were reporting what was important to you. Should the format be changed? Are we asking the right questions? What do you care about? Thank you to the hundreds of citizens who filled out the enclosed comment card in last year's report with suggestions for future reports. We took those suggestions seriously and changed the format of this report to reflect what you, the citizens, want to know: What are the Commissioners doing to reverse the population and job loss in Hamilton County?

This year's report focuses on what the Commissioners are doing to improve these trends. We have focused our attention on implementing strategies that will reverse the negative direction of these trends, based on our top four priorities:

- Improving Public Safety
- Controlling Spending and Taxation
- Promoting Economic Development
- Improving the Management of County Government

The Commissioners remain committed to increasing accountability not just for our top priorities, but for all levels of county government. Although this year's report does not include many of the indicators from last year's report, that doesn't mean we aren't still tracking them. We are making those indicators available for citizen review on our website: www.hamiltoncountyohio.gov. We encourage you to go online and review the indicators that are important to you.

Once again, we encourage citizens to tell us what you think. Does the 2006 Report Card more accurately reflect what you want to know? What's most important to you? What do you like? How should we change it? Please call 946-INFO, fill out the enclosed response form, or fill out our online response form at www.hamiltoncountyohio.gov and tell us what you think.



Pat DeWine
Vice-President



Phil Heimlich
President



Todd Portune
Commissioner

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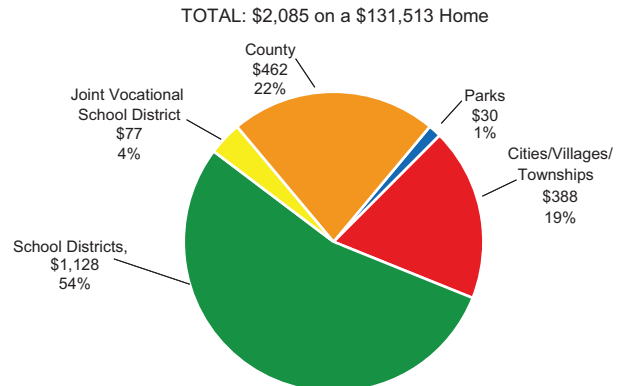
**All Hamilton County Report Card measures are available online at www.hamiltoncountyohio.gov*

Overview of Hamilton County Government

County services are funded through various revenues including sales tax, property tax, shared state revenue, interest earnings, and fees for service. Through various special property tax levies and a general purpose property tax, the County supports many community programs such as services for abused and neglected children, senior citizens, people who are mentally retarded and developmentally delayed, people with mental illness, indigent citizens in need of health care, long-term rehabilitative care for citizens, law enforcement technology, and support of the Cincinnati Zoo and the Cincinnati Museum Center. Collectively, these services account for approximately 22% of the total property taxes paid by an average Hamilton County homeowner. The remaining components of the property tax bill are controlled by other local governments and special districts that are not part of the County's budget decisions. The largest single portion of the average property tax bill is support for school districts, which accounts for approximately 54% of the bill.

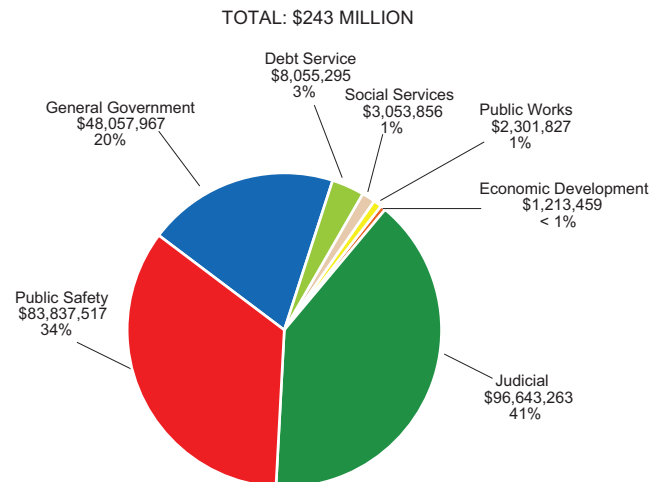
Within Hamilton County's responsibilities are a variety of important community services, including public safety services (jail operations, patrol services and prosecutorial services),

Breakdown of Average Tax District Bill Hamilton County, 2006



Source: Hamilton County Office of Budget and Strategic Initiatives

General Fund Expenditures by Function Hamilton County, 2005



Source: Hamilton County Office of Budget and Strategic Initiatives

administration of the judicial system, a wide variety of human services, and maintenance of roads and bridges. The chart above depicts the County's \$243 million general fund expenditures by service. The County's general fund is comprised of locally generated funds that pay for basic community services

and does not include the voter-approved special levies described above. Public safety and the judicial system are clearly the largest users of county funds. Together the public safety and judicial functions account for 75% of total general fund expenditures.

Our Top Priorities

Hamilton County faces some significant social and economic challenges in the years ahead. Foremost among these are the loss of population and jobs which have impacted our county.

As we look to reverse these trends, the most significant action we, as your Board of County Commissioners can take, is to ensure that our efforts are intensely focused on enacting policies that ensure Hamilton County remains a safe and economically viable place in which to live and do business. Toward this end, the Commissioners are addressing the following areas as our top priorities for 2006 and beyond.

- **Improving Public Safety**

At the local government level, Hamilton County plays an important role in ensuring public safety – which in turn provides the foundation for building a strong, economically viable community.

- **Controlling Spending and Taxation** As stewards of public funds, the Commissioners are committed to ensuring that the County operates within its means and provides cost effective services while keeping tax rates under the rate of inflation.

- **Promoting Economic Development** The Commissioners are undertaking several

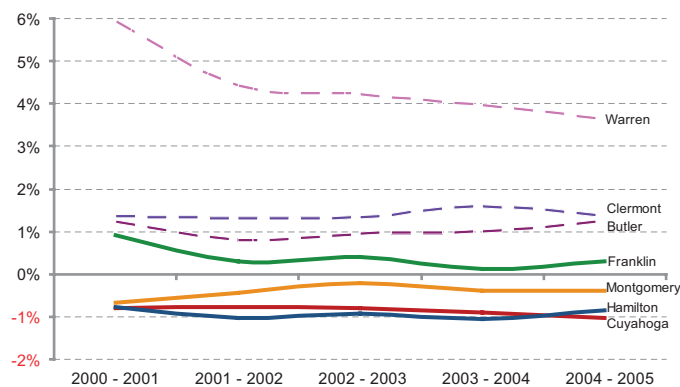
initiatives to promote investment in the urban core and throughout the County.

- **Improving the Management of County Government** The Commissioners have made it a priority for county services to be delivered in a manner that ensures efficiency, accountability, and a strong focus on the needs of our residents and

customers.

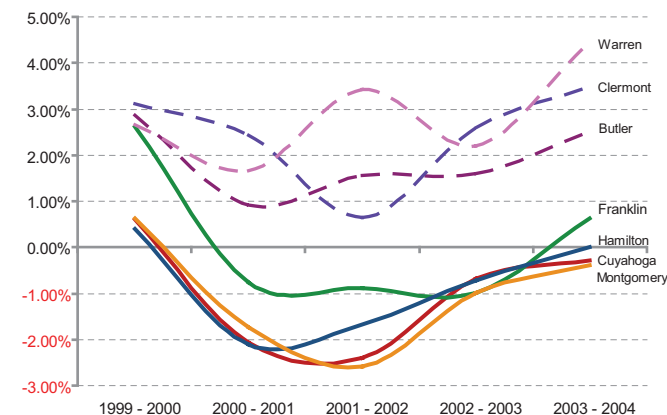
Each of these priorities is discussed more fully in the following pages. We hope this report serves to fulfill another commitment by the Commissioners to our residents - that we continue to actively engage in dialogue and report progress on the most meaningful and significant issues facing our community.

**Percent Change in Population
Ohio Urban Counties, 2000 - 2005**



Source: US Census Bureau: Census 2000 and 2005 Population Estimates

**Percent Change in Total Employment
Ohio Urban Counties, 1999 - 2004**



Source: Regional Economic Information System (REIS)

Improving Public Safety

The Issue

Ohio counties have a statutorily limited role in law enforcement historically confined in Hamilton County to Sheriff's patrols in some of the County's townships. Despite this limited scope, the Hamilton County Commissioners have made reducing crime rates one of their top priorities. The Commissioners are responsible for establishing the budgets for the Sheriff's department (including the Hamilton County jails), the court system, the Prosecutor and the Coroner. In 2005, 75% of the County's general fund was spent on these public safety and judicial functions.

What Are We Doing About It?

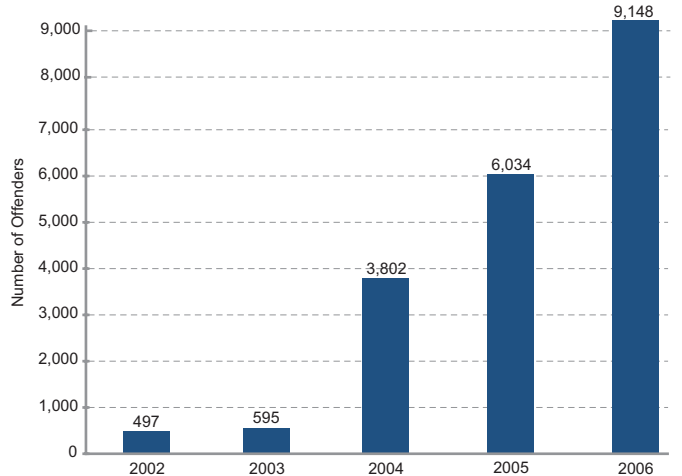
- Over-the-Rhine Patrol**
 For the past three years, the Commissioners have provided \$100,000 for patrols of off-duty Cincinnati police officers to target gun and drug crimes in the Over-the-Rhine neighborhood. In early 2006, the Commissioners approved a pilot program to fund additional patrols of Sheriff's deputies in Over-the-Rhine.
- Over-the-Rhine Probation Office**
 In April 2006, the Commissioners approved the hiring of new staff in the Probation department to establish a substation in Over-the-Rhine. Following a model that has been effective

Crime Per 100,000 Residents Hamilton County, 2000 - 2004



Note: Violent crime includes murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime includes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Bar values represent a ratio.
Source: FBI Uniform Crime Report

Jail Population Reduction Practices Hamilton County, 2002 - 2006



Note: Includes early release, mitigated sentences and non-violent process-only. 2006 figures are through October.

Source: Hamilton County Sheriff's office and Pretrial Services

in other areas of the County, the substation provides another law enforcement presence in the neighborhood and reinforces a community-based approach to criminal justice.

- DNA Analysis** The Coroner's office recently received a grant for advanced DNA equipment that will allow analysts to process and assess

samples faster and more efficiently.

- Project COPSMART** COPSMART (Community Oriented Policing Strengthened through Management and Reporting Technology) is a project partially funded by a federal grant to install updated computers in police cruisers for all police agencies in the County. The technology

makes more data available to patrol officers in their vehicles and enables reports to be filed from the field, allowing officers to spend more time in the community.

- **Electronic Monitoring**

The Electronic Monitoring Unit (EMU) moved to the Sheriff's office in 2006 to provide for more intensive supervision. Using an electronic ankle bracelet, EMU provides a cost-effective alternative to incarceration and a flexible sentencing option for the Municipal and Common Pleas Court judges.

- **Treatment Programs**

The Alternative Interventions for Women program expanded its services for women with co-occurring mental health and substance disorders, while the new Off the Streets program provides incarceration alternatives and mental health services to women involved with prostitution. In 2006, the Mental Health Court expanded its services in the arraignment and diversion areas, improving education, treatment and reintegration programs for inmates. Through case management, day reporting, and residential services, Mental Health Court has enhanced screening and provided judges with more data to make better informed decisions regarding incarceration alternatives

SNAPSHOT: County Jail Project

In 2005, the Board of Commissioners engaged a corrections consultant to develop a master plan to assess overcrowding in the County jail system. The plan identified long-term housing needs for the general inmate population, as well as additional needs for women and inmates with medical and mental health issues.

The resulting plan, as verified by the citizen-guided Corrections Review Task Force in July 2006, recommended the consolidation of the County's three oldest facilities (1,032 beds) into a single, more efficient 1,800-bed facility. Further, the task force reinforced the need to coordinate effective programming (e.g. substance abuse and mental health services) across the entire county criminal justice system to reduce crime and prevent re-entry into the system.

On November 7th the citizens of Hamilton County defeated a sales tax equal to one quarter of one percent to fund the 1,800-bed jail expansion. County staff has begun to formulate an approach to extend the life of the current facilities and reduce jail population within the confines of the current system. Alternatives to boarding inmates at Butler County, as well as a permanent solution to jail overcrowding, will be a top priority for Commissioners in early 2007.

for non-violent offenders. These programs are a cooperative effort of county departments, Central Clinic, and other community service agencies.

- **Inmate Boarding** The construction of a new county jail is a top public safety issue for the Board of Commissioners in 2006. Currently, overcrowding has forced the release of many non-violent inmates, and the Commissioners have begun the process of building a new county jail (see Snapshot). During that process, the Commissioners have contracted with Butler County to use up to 400

vacant beds in its jail, reducing early releases from the Hamilton County system in 2006.

Remaining Challenges

As the Board of County Commissioners has taken the first steps towards a long-term solution to jail overcrowding, there remain challenges to extend the life of a new jail facility by addressing recidivism rates. The Commissioners advanced the issue in August by expressing their intent to create a Criminal Justice Coordination Commission (CJCC) to develop and implement a comprehensive, community-based continuum of sanctions and reliable methods for measuring their impact on recidivism.

Controlling Spending and Taxation

The Issue

Hamilton County continues to face serious fiscal challenges. Since 2000, the amount of revenue coming into the County's general fund has significantly declined. The stadium sales tax fund is projecting a potential deficit of \$305 million in present dollars (see Snapshot).

Until recently, spending and taxation in Hamilton County had been increasing over twice the inflation rate. At the same time, the County has faced significant population and job loss.

What Are We Doing About It?

The current Board of Commissioners have been working to reverse these trends.

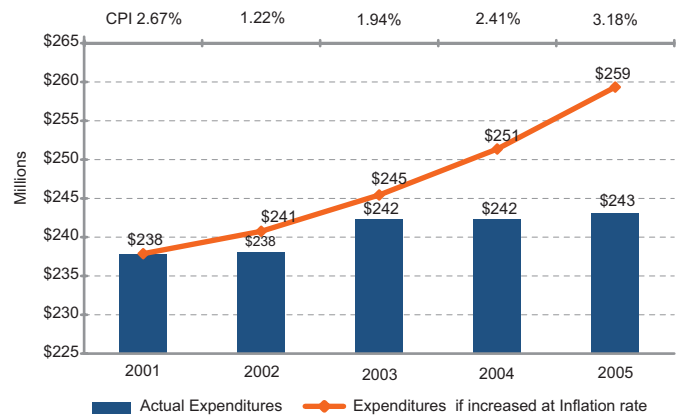
General fund spending in Hamilton County has remained below inflation over the last five years. Actual spending in 2005 was \$16 million lower than inflationary levels.

The Commissioners have implemented several initiatives focused on controlling county spending, while improving services (See page 8 for additional information).

The Commissioners are also honoring their pledge to keep Hamilton County growth in property tax rates under the rate of inflation.

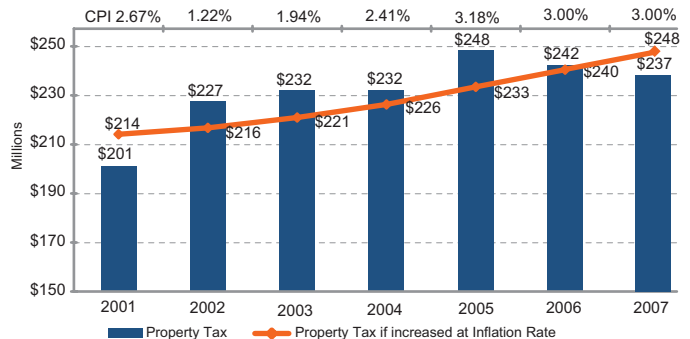
- **Drake Hospital** As a result of negotiations by the Commissioners earlier this year, the Health Alliance took

General Fund Expenditures Compared to Inflation Hamilton County, 2001-2005



Source: Hamilton County Office of Budget and Strategic Initiatives, Consumer Price Index (CPI)
Note: 2004 expenditures do not include \$10.5 million for two non-recurring items: the call of the Courthouse debt, and the reclassification of a general fund advance for the Hartford Building.

Voted Levy Revenue Compared to Inflation Hamilton County, 2001 - 2007



Source: Hamilton County Office of Budget and Strategic Initiatives, Consumer Price Index (CPI)
Note: The Board of County Commissioner's made a \$13 million non-recurring decrease to the Children's Services levy in 2001. The line representing revenues at inflation assumes 2001 collections at the non-adjusted level. 2007 is projected.

over operation of Drake Hospital, increasing admissions by 56%, meaning that more citizens are able to take advantage of the facility. Under the agreement the Commissioners negotiated, the County's lease payment for the facility increases from \$1 to \$1,000,000 annually and the \$11 million a year county property tax subsidy for Drake ends in 2009.

- **Mental Health and Recovery Services Board** The merger of the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services Board and the Mental Health Board, will reduce administrative costs by \$700,000-\$1,000,000 annually without a reduction in delivery or quality of services. These savings will allow for more direct services to be delivered and more clients served by the new Mental Health and Recovery

Services Board.

- **2006 Ballot** The Tax Levy Review Commission's review of the Children's Services levy and the Health Care Review Commission's review of the Indigent Care levy resulted in recommended levy amounts 18% lower than current levels, without reductions in service. The Commissioners took those recommendations a step further by applying \$5 million in remaining fund balances to the levies and ending inflationary adjustments for some services. The final levy before voters decreased the tax burden on property owners by more than \$100 million in inflated dollars over the upcoming 5-year levy cycle (2007-2011).

Additionally County Administrator Patrick Thompson created the Office of Budget and Strategic Initiatives, which is leading top down changes in the general structure of county government management.

These efforts are leading to savings in providing local government services to county residents, without reductions in county services.

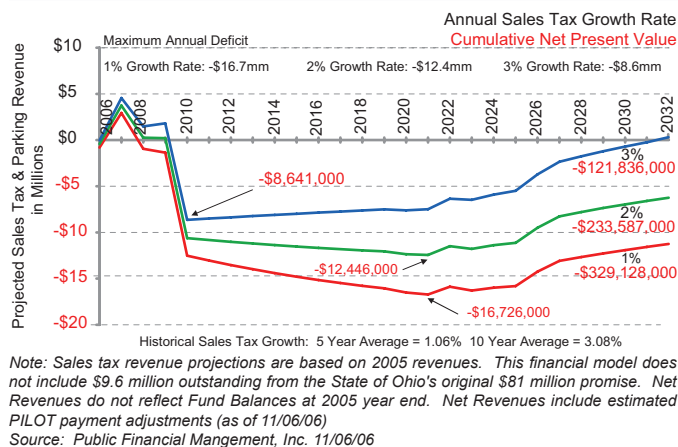
Remaining Challenges

The County will continue to face fiscal challenges over the next year. In addition to the pending stadium fund deficit (see Snapshot), the Commissioners will be faced with keeping the County

SNAPSHOT: Stadium Fund

In 2000, Hamilton County based its riverfront financial plan for construction of the Paul Brown Stadium, Great American Ball Park and other riverfront infrastructure (existing parking and streets) on an assumption that the stadium sales tax would grow at 3% per year. The County has not experienced this level of growth with actual average annual sales tax growth since 2000 of 1.1%. As a result of the sales tax performance the stadium fund is facing impending deficits over the life of the financing plan unless sales tax growth well above 3% is realized. These deficits project out to a present value of \$305 million at 1 % sales tax growth, \$209 million at a 2% sales tax growth, and \$98 million at a 3% sales tax growth. The County has recently worked out an agreement with the Cincinnati Public Schools (CPS) to restructure the County's school payments required as part of the voter approved financing. This allows the County to push back potential deficits in the stadium fund while maintaining the financing capacity needed by CPS for its ongoing building program.

Stadium Fund Annual Projected Net Revenues Hamilton County, 2001 - 2006



jail project at budget and setting rates for both the senior services and mental health levies up for renewal in 2007.

The Commissioners are also closely monitoring the implementation of the Metropolitan Sewer District's (MSD) Interim Partial Consent Decree to address sanitary sewer overflow issues and the

Global Consent Decree to address combined sewer overflows as required by the Federal District Court. The remedial measures required under these decrees may exceed \$1.5 billion. Given the magnitude of this capital improvement plan, substantial sewer rate increases are anticipated in the coming years.

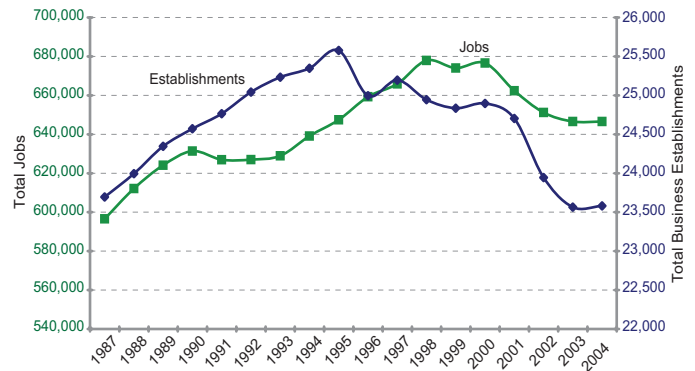
Promoting Economic Development

The Issue

The economy of Hamilton County is extremely complex in nature – typical of most large urban environments. In addition to the overall strength of the global economy, the economic health of our region is governed by a wide range of factors including physical geography, infrastructure, regulatory structure, and the skills of the local labor pool to name just a few. Local governments must consider all of these factors as they look to improve and sustain the overall vitality of the local economy.

Over the past several years, Hamilton County has suffered the greatest percentage decline in

Total Business Establishments and Total Employment
Hamilton County, 1987 - 2004

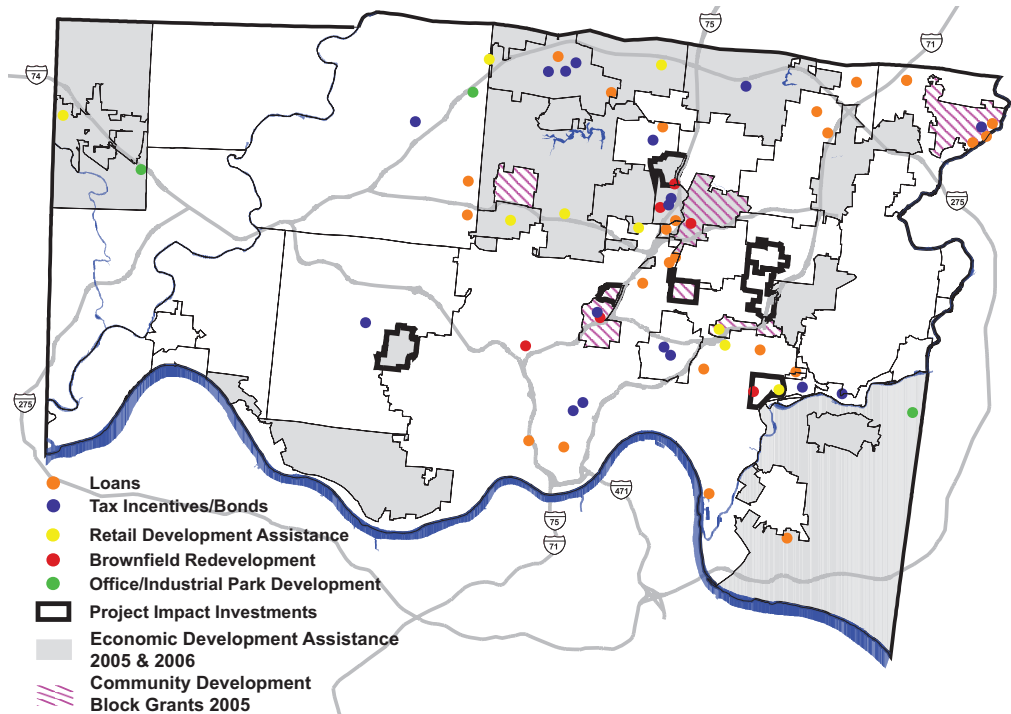


Source: US Bureau of Census County Business Patterns, Regional Economic Information System (REIS)

population when compared to neighboring and other urban counties in Ohio. Combined with this, in recent years, there has been a drop in both total business establishments and jobs. With the increasingly competitive global

environment, a declining manufacturing sector and the growth of surrounding suburbs, the issue becomes “what role can government play in stimulating a vibrant, 21st century economic environment in Hamilton County?”

County Economic Development Projects Hamilton County, January 2005 - July 2006



Note: The location of Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) includes funding for 2006 to 2008. Additional CDBG programs are operated by the City of Cincinnati and other local jurisdictions. Port Authority projects not shown on map.

What Are We Doing About It?

While there are many factors which control the ultimate fate of economic development in a community, government does play a significant role. Recognizing this, the Commissioners have put in place a wide variety of programs and initiatives designed to stimulate growth and development with the ultimate goal of creating a more vibrant community able to attract population, jobs and investment. Some of these initiatives include:

- **The Banks** Over the last several years, \$1.3 billion of public funds have been leveraged toward the ultimate goal of creating the Banks – a \$500 to \$600 million residential and commercial complex linking downtown to the Ohio riverfront.
- **Hamilton County Development Corporation** HCDC continues to play a large role in the attraction and retention of local businesses through tax incentives, technical assistance and loans while also assisting local communities with business district revitalization and retail development.
- **Project Impact** In 2005, the Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission initiated Project Impact, a program designed to build the grass roots capacity of small communities to

SNAPSHOT: The Banks

One of Hamilton County's most significant historical features may as well be its greatest economic development asset . . . the Ohio River. The Banks development will provide for private residential and commercial development on approximately 16 acres of riverfront land between the stadiums. Private investment of \$500 to \$600 million is anticipated for this development. To date, over \$1.3 billion in local, state, and federal funding has already been leveraged to this project in the form of infrastructure, sporting facilities and transportation improvements. This project has true potential to reinvigorate the urban core of greater Cincinnati as one of the most significant economic development efforts in Hamilton County's history. A working group, consisting of representatives from the City of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, and private development experts, was tasked with the job of selecting a developer and advancing the Banks project. The Banks Working Group selected the development team of AIG and Carter for exclusive negotiations to become the lead developer for the Banks project. It is anticipated that a master development agreement will be in place by early 2007, and following this agreement, design and construction work on both public infrastructure and private development will begin. Progress has been made in advancing the vision of the Banks into reality.

solve local development problems.

- **Block Grants** Through the federal Community Development Block Grant program, Hamilton County will be providing over \$9 million to local community and economic development projects between 2006 and 2008.
- **Port Authority** The Hamilton County Port Authority is currently leading the revitalization of seven large brownfield sites within the County.

Remaining Challenges

While government plays some role in economic development, it certainly

isn't the only force at work. National, global and demographic forces will also continue to play a significant part in shaping the economic future of our area. Population and job loss continue to present challenges that threaten the ability of Hamilton County to economically prosper. As a result of these trends, the County faces the prospect of the decline of many of its inner or "first ring" suburbs. Finding a way to stabilize and reverse this decline presents the County with one of its most significant economic and social challenges in the years to come.

Improving Management of County Government

The Issue

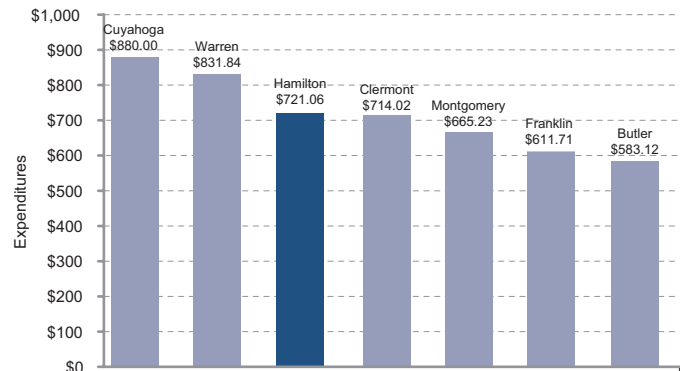
As Hamilton County seeks to attract businesses, jobs, and residents, the County government focuses on its ability to deliver cost effective, high-value services to the community. To that end, the Commissioners are committed to the ongoing improvement of customer service provided by county departments and have provided for internal and external evaluations of the cost and quality of county service delivery.

What Are We Doing About It?

The Commissioners have implemented a variety of programs focused on evaluating current services and identifying opportunities for improvement.

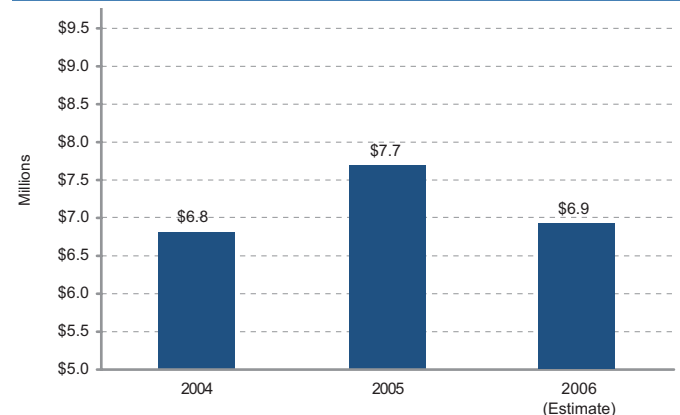
- **Secret Shopper/Citizen Survey** During 2005, County departments were “shopped” by internal and external secret shoppers who graded County employees on customer service and accuracy of information provided. The Secret Shopper program links to the Commissioners' desire for continuous improvement of customer service and overall management. To further track community perception, Hamilton County is exploring an annual survey of citizens to gauge their satisfaction with county services and general community quality of life.

General Fund Expenditures Per Household Ohio Counties, 2005



**General Fund Expenditures sums include Judicial, Public Safety, General Government, Debt Service, Social Services, Public Works, and Economic Development.
*2005 Households Based on the US Census Bureau - American Community Survey

Leveraged Purchasing Savings Hamilton County, 2004 - 2006



Note: Over the last several years, Hamilton County has been working to obtain the best value possible in its purchases by combining the purchasing power of multiple county departments/agencies and through the use of technology and process improvements to increase the number of bidders for county business. In addition to the savings above, the County has secured savings for future years through multi-year contracts and its leveraged purchasing efforts. An estimated \$12.3 million in future year (2007-2010) savings has been identified through centralized/leveraged purchasing efforts to date.

- **Project Gain** The Commissioners created this initiative to reward county employees for contributions to the efficient operation of county government above and beyond their normal scope of duties. This program enhances revenues and/or realizes a cost saving for the county, as well as sharing a part of the gain with employees when the goals are attained. The program rewards groups of employees, encourages teamwork, promotes an employee-employer partnership for improvements and improves employee morale while addressing the Commissioners priorities of controlling spending and improving management. To date, four departments have

submitted projects for consideration with an estimated positive financial impact of over \$500,000.

- **Efficiency Efforts**

In addition to the Competition and Efficiency Committee (see Snapshot) the County has undertaken a number of initiatives to improve the overall efficiency of its operations. These efforts include leveraged or centralized purchasing resulting in greater purchasing power and more vendors competing for county business (see chart). The County continues to achieve efficiencies through more centralized delivery of common services such as human resources and facilities management. Employees will be encouraged and rewarded for ideas that improve service and cut costs through the new “Fresh Ideas” program.

- **County Report Card**

The County Report Card (you are now reading the second annual edition) provides citizens with an objective review of community and county government progress. The report contains measures that are related to the Commissioners' priorities and initiatives and provides measures related to the issue of job and population loss. Based on citizen feedback, this year's report card provides greater focus on how county government is

SNAPSHOT:

Competition and Efficiency Committee

An important part of the Commissioners' effort to provide better services at lower cost to taxpayers is the creation of the Competition and Efficiency Committee, charged with implementing managed competition in Hamilton County. Managed competition is a process by which government agencies compete with the private sector for the delivery of services – potentially resulting in better services for less money. The committee is identifying efficiencies throughout the County organization on a scale that has not been done in any county in Ohio.

The County's first review, fire hydrant maintenance, proved that the simple process of getting government to rigorously examine what it spends to do business will result in identifying substantial savings. While the review found that the most cost effective manner to provide these services was through existing county staff, that doesn't mean the County is continuing business as usual. The review also found that the county could save nearly \$20,000 in 2006 alone – by tapping into the City of Cincinnati's current fire hydrant contract. In addition, the County has contracted to provide fire hydrant maintenance work for the Village of Lockland and the City of Forest Park.

responding to community needs.

- **Web Site Revitalization**

In recent years, the County's website has been recognized as an outstanding governmental site. In order to continue to meet the changing needs of our users and uphold the Board's priorities, significant changes were, and will be, made to revitalize the site and provide the user with easier site navigation. Improving the ability of our residents to readily access and navigate this portal are key improvements in customer service. We continue to identify additional services to put on our website, making them more accessible to


citizens at any time from anywhere. As a part of our website revitalization, the County announced a new domain name, www.hamiltoncountyohio.gov.


Remaining Challenges


Hamilton County's efforts to improve the management of its resources are a continuous process. The drive to bring high-value services to our residents is being reinforced and rewarded through the efforts previously described. The Board of Commissioners, other elected offices and employees throughout the County organization will continue to seek opportunities to improve services, control costs, and meet the needs of our community.


Summary Table

* Progress Key






















 Indicates general improvement in the area of measurement.

 Indicates neither improvement nor decline in the area of measurement.

 Indicates general decline in the area of measurement.

 Data not available.

• All Hamilton County Report Card measures are available online at: www.hamiltoncountyohio.gov

County Performance Measures	Page	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*
Difference Between Sales Tax Receipts and Inflation Rate	•	Base Year	\$0.59M	-\$0.78M	\$0.86M	-\$0.54M	
Difference Between General Fund Expenditures and Inflation Rate	4	Base Year	-\$2.66M	-\$3.11M	-\$9.05M	-\$16.18M	
Difference Between Voted Levy Revenue and Inflation Rate	4	Base Year	\$24.17M	\$24.63M	\$19.57M	\$29.13M	
Difference Between General Fund Revenue and Inflation Rate	•	Base Year	\$1.47M	-\$7.29M	-\$15.55M	-\$13.57M	
Annual Employee Turnover Rate	•	11.6%	10.5%	13.1%	11.8%	15.4%	
Workers' Compensation Rate*	•		.77	.59	.58	.56	
Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect Per 1,000 Child Population	•	31.1	32.2	28.9	27.0	28.2	
Substantiated / Indicated Child Abuse Per 1,000 Child Population	•		21.2	17.9	13.0	16.5	
Children Entering Substitute Care Per 1,000 Child Population	•	8.9	7.2	6.4	6.0	7.3	
Welfare Recipients Per 1,000 Population	•	24.9	25.3	25.2	26.1	25.2	
Medicaid Recipients Per 1,000 Population	•	121.5	138.3	145.2	151.0	151.4	
Food Stamp Recipients Per 1,000 Population	•	64.1	72.1	78.7	87.3	94.2	
Collections on Child Support Orders	•		62.2%	62.6%	64.5%	65.8%	
9-1-1 Answering and Response: Seconds from Call Answered to Dispatch of EMS	•	69.3	67	67.1	72.2	65	
9-1-1 Answering and Response: Seconds from Call Answered to Dispatch of Fire	•	83.8	74	73.7	77.4	80	
9-1-1 Answering and Response: Seconds from Call Answered to Dispatch of Police	•	157.7	130.5	156.8	161.6	172	
Leveraged State/Federal Dollars	•	\$0.51	\$0.49	\$0.43	\$0.47	\$0.45	
Public Safety Expenditures per Household	•	\$277	\$283	\$325	\$334	\$383	
Cost of Government per Household	8	\$690	\$694	\$711	\$714	\$721	
Leveraged Purchasing Savings	8				\$6.8M	\$7.9M	
Cases Closed Per Year per 1,000 Population, Court of Common Pleas, General Division	•	21	16	27	27	29	

* Rates under 1.0 are considered good.

Community Indicators	Page	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*
Jail Population Reduction Practices	2		497	595	3802	6034	↓
Percent Change in Population	1	-0.79%	-1.03%	-0.93%	-1.06%	-0.86%	■
Percent Change in Total Employment	1	-2.1%	-1.68%	-0.71%	0.0%		↑
Business Starts	•	2,408	2,306	2,551	2,210		■
Unemployment Rate	•	4.0	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	■
Total Business Establishments	6	24,703	23,945	23,565	23,581		■
Total Employment	6	662,350	651,217	646,564	646,551		↓
Ratio of Jobs to Labor Force	•	1.56	1.54	1.53	1.53		■
Median Family Income* Adjusted for Inflation	•	\$60,397 (Census 2000)	\$60,332 (+/- \$3,348)	\$62,080 (+/- \$3,395)	\$57,147 (+/- \$3,077)	\$59,539 (+/- \$2,937)	■
Housing Affordability* higher percentage = more affordable	•	48.0% (Census 2000)	45.0% (+/- 3.7%)	44.5% (+/- 3.6%)	40.5% (+/- 3.1%)	43.4% (+/- 2.8%)	■
Median Home Value* Adjusted for Inflation	•	\$125,882 (Census 2000)	\$133,958 (+/- \$4,150)	\$139,404 (+/- \$4,081)	\$141,115 (+/- \$3,442)	\$137,300 (+/- \$2,179)	↑
Percent of Persons In Poverty*	•	11.8% (Census 2000)	12.5% (+/- 2.0%)	11.4% (+/- 1.9%)	11.1% (+/- 1.8%)	13.8% (+/- 1.2%)	↓
Percent of School Districts Rated <i>Excellent or Effective</i> (2006 = 73%)	•	36%	50%	45%	59%	68%	↑
Violent Crimes per 100,000 Residents	2	634	646	579	588		■
Property Crimes per 100,000 Residents	2	5,190	5,160	5,284	5,061		↑
Infant Mortality Rates Per 1,000 Births	•	10.5	9.8	9.6			↑
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population	•	921	943	886			↑
Air Quality Ozone: Days Above 100 AQI	•	12	25	24	8	25	↓
Air Quality PM 2.5: Days Above 100 AQI	•	8	10	5	2	11	↓
Minutes per Commute to Work*	•	22.4 (Census 2000)	21.8 (+/- 2.0%)	20.4 (+/- 1.6%)	21.5 (+/- 1.8%)	21.7 (+/- 1.0%)	■
Vacancy Rate Housing*	•	8.1% (Census 2000)	11.8% (+/- 1.9%)	9.8% (+/- 1.6%)	10.4% (+/- 1.7%)	11.9% (+/- 0.9%)	↓

* 2001 American Community Survey (ACS) data is not available - Census 2000 data was substituted. ACS data does not include population located in group quarters.



Hamilton County Board of County Commissioners
138 East Court Street, Room 603, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
www.hamiltoncountyohio.gov

General Information Phone Number (513) 946-INFO (4636)

Administration	946-4400	Law Library	946-5300
Auditor	946-4000	League of Women Voters.....	281-8683
Auto Titles.....	946-4646	Library	369-6000
Birth/Death Records	946-7803	Marriage Licenses	946-3589
Building Inspections.....	946-4550	Mental Health & Recovery	
Clerk of Courts.....	946-5666	Services Board	946-8600
Commissioner Pat DeWine	946-4405	MRDD	794-3300
Commissioner Phil Heimlich.....	946-4409	Metropolitan Sewer District.....	244-5500
Commissioner Todd Portune	946-4401	Municipal Court.....	946-5200
Common Pleas Courts	946-5800	OSU Extension	946-8989
Communications Center.....	825-2170	Park District	521-7275
Community Development.....	946-8230	Personnel.....	946-4700
Coroner	946-8700	Planning & Zoning.....	946-4500
Council on Aging.....	721-1025	Probate Court.....	946-3580
Domestic Relations.....	946-9000	Probation.....	946-9600
Economic Development	631-8292	Prosecutor	946-3000
Election Information.....	632-7000	Public Defender	946-3700
Emergencies.....	911	Public Works	946-4750
Emergency Management.....	851-7080	Purchasing	946-4314
Engineer	946-4250	Recorder.....	946-4600
Environmental Services.....	946-7777	Sheriff.....	946-6400
Family/Children First.....	946-4990	Soil & Water Conservation	772-7645
Health District	946-7800	SPCA	541-6100
Job & Family Services	946-1000	Treasurer.....	946-4800
Jury Commission	946-JURY (5879)	Veterans Services	946-3300
Justice Center	946-6100	Zoning Appeals.....	946-4502
Juvenile Court	946-9200		